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Spearhead

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DEFENDING BRITAIN

**MODERN
STRATEGY
REVIEWED**

EDITORIAL

Offices:-

The Nationalist Centre
Birkbeck Hill
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Editor

JOHN TYNDALL

Morons Not Catered For

IN recent weeks a number of suggestions have been sent in to us as to ways of improving 'Spearhead', all of which we have considered. Some are good, some nonsense and some well conceived but based on an incomplete understanding of our overall purpose as a political journal.

Perhaps the theme that has been the subject of most comment is this: that we print too many long articles on issues that do not interest the ordinary man in the street, and not enough short snippets of the kind that do. In particular we are reproached for not filling our pages with column after column of news and views from what some people crudely term the 'nigger front', i.e. the burning issue of immigration.

Our answer is plain: those who seek just a journal which will comment on colour problems at street corner level and do nought else should seek another editor and another source of publishing. Our purpose has always been made clear and will not change. We aim above all to help in creating a serious body of opinion on ALL political issues that we consider vitally affect this nation. We aim to analyse the general condition of Britain—of which the race problem is no more than a symptom: a very important symptom, certainly, but still just a symptom. We aim to promote an all-round solution to this condition, again of which a solution to race is merely a part.

Nothing is more depressing than meeting, as one so often does these days, people whose political outlook starts and finishes with an embittered sourness towards immigrants. No serious movement in politics can ever function on a sentiment such as this. We have to offer responsible solutions to a vast range of things, and this sometimes demands dealing with a matter at a length and depth which bores those who, politically speaking, have not passed beyond childhood. We are sorry. People must like us or lump us on this score. After all, politics on the 'Dandy' and 'Beano' level are in plentiful supply on the counters of every newsagent in the land if you are looking for that kind of thing.

Financial Crisis

The crisis of the Franc, with its dangerous effects on the stability of currencies all over the world, including our own, should be examined, not as an isolated financial event, but as part of a carefully woven pattern in which the finances of nations are merely instruments of international manipulators with political aims. As to what these aims are we can in this case do no better than refer to the predictions of the journal "Candour", edited and published by A.K. Chesterton, which alone in the field of political commentary seems to have understood the nature of events in France over the past year.

In June 1968 Mr. Chesterton, in dealing with the rioting in Paris during the previous month, said in conclusion:-

"Where then to look for the promoters? For an answer, one must assess the results of the turmoil. The one thing certain is that, contrary to the belief of dunderheads in Britain and elsewhere, there was no serious attempt to instigate a Second French Revolution.....but what did happen, with no accompanying benefit to the Pound or the Dollar, was a savage swipe at the Franc. At the height of the crisis France utilised her special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund to the tune of \$745,000,000. The supreme result of the turbulence was thus to bring immeasurably nearer a single world currency to be manipulated by the I. M. F., and with that international financial absolutism which threatens all mankind with slavery."

Sometime afterwards we were reminded of this assessment when we read of the astronomical estimates of the damage done to plant and property in France by the rioting, and of the consequent damage to the French economy.

Let us now hop five months to an article that appeared in the Daily Express, on the 21st November last, by Eliot Janeway, former financial adviser to Lyndon Johnson (and on the basis of that no doubt one of the 'in crowd' where the international ruling elite is concerned). Mr. Janeway had this to say about the Franc troubles:-

"So long as the world continues to tolerate nationally insulated currency accounting, she is foredoomed to suffer in one trading centre or another.

"Before the world became as financially interdependent as it is today, it was possible to localise currency crises. That is no longer possible.

"A way round this must be found.

"The International Monetary Fund is the only available candidate.

"The trick would be to stop using it as a fire brigade after the alarm is sounded and, instead, to expand its operations from finance into trade, turning it into a genuine Central World Bank for financing international money flows.

"THIS IS THE WAY ONCE AND FOR ALL TO STOP THE DOMINO GAME AND TO INTERNATIONALISE THE FLOATING SUP-

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PLY OF MONEY ON WHICH INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND TRADE DEPENDS."

We, like "Candour", have continually urged our readers to view current world events within the context of a conspiracy aiming at international control through the exercise of financial power, and which, contrary to popular supposition, functions at all times in collaboration with the revolutionary Left. "Candour" in particular has made a speciality of the exposure of this conspiracy, and despite the scorn of simpletons who accept a prima-facie view of political affairs, has been proved by events to be repeatedly right.

Let the scornful check the facts on this latest episode, and ask themselves in all honesty: do not the proposals of the 'expert' Janeway confirm exactly the predictions of the commentator Chesterton made several months previously?

Discussion Taboo

An interesting incident took place in a B.B.C. "Twenty-Four Hours" programme in December.

When the programme came on the announcer mentioned, as is the custom, the items that it would include. Among these, according to him, there was going to be a feature on 'Shechita', the Jewish ritual of cattle slaughter currently being raised in Parliament.

As the programme carried on we eagerly awaited the Shechita item—just to see how it would be reported. Alas! We were not to have the pleasure. When the time came for the final item, instead of the announced one on Shechita there was a boring feature on alleged beatings up of children in a school somewhere in Wales—a feature which on interest merit would not have normally commanded more than perhaps a sub-headline in the local newspaper. One might have wondered how on earth it came to be included in "Twenty-Four Hours".

At the end of the programme the announcer returned and apologised for the omission of the promised Shechita item.

"We are sorry," he said, "but the item on the school just came in in the middle of the programme and we thought it of such importance that we just HAD to find space for it."

Phew!

One wonders, seriously, how much lower an estimate the B.B.C. is prepared to make of the intelligence of its viewers when it trots out fantastic explanations such as this. The true picture that one can visualise is a picture of studio telephonists working at

we

fever pitch coping with the barrage of irate calls from Golders Green and Hendon exchanges threatening blue murder if the offending Shechita item was allowed to go on.

But of course it would not do for the B.B.C. to admit this fact, for that would be tantamount to saying that certain sections of the Jewish community have the power to decide what is permissible and what is not permissible for inclusion on television!

Rally Proves A Point

"I never buy a British car these days, old boy, because the truth is they're no damn good." How many times have we heard this from the smart fellow leaning on the club bar? Often enough to make one sick.

Drop a tale like that in enough places and in due time it will become an accepted doctrine. It has certainly become accepted in a wide variety of motoring circles here in this country, although of the people like our club bar friend probably very few have the most elementary knowledge of motors on which to base their sweeping statements about the British car industry. The result is that 1 out of 11 cars on the road in Britain is foreign made — a disgraceful state of affairs when our balance of payments position is so bad.

The recent London to Sydney rally gave us all a chance to judge this popular theory about our own motor products. The result was interesting. British cars came first, second and fifth.

Will we be hearing so much of this "British is second best" talk in club bars for a while? Probably not on the subject of cars. No doubt it will turn to some other item on which our national inferiority complex can find expression. Any bets which one?

More Brainwashing

Now we must teach our schoolchildren about the great cultural achievements of the coloured races. This is the recommendation of a body calling itself the

Liverpool Youth Organisations Committee.

In a long, rambling pamphlet on the subject of race relations, published under the self-contradictory title "Special But Not Separate", the committee makes the remarkable suggestion that—

".....the Local Education Authority, in consultation with the schools (particularly with head teachers of long standing in the Liverpool 8 area) should devise imaginative means both within and outside the regular curriculum for giving both white and coloured children a real awareness of the rich cultural heritage of Africa, Asia and the West Indies; of the contributions these cul-

think...

tures have made to world civilisation; and of the achievements of these countries in developing their resources in the present day. This instruction should be obligatory for all Liverpool schools."

It makes one gasp!

After being told for years that we have too few teachers trying to squeeze the subject matter vital to our children's education into a too tight curriculum, there are now those who calmly say that we must set aside more time, and of course more

expense, for the purpose of establishing knowledge of the great genius of our coloured bretheren. To what purpose vital to the future of Britain no one seems to care!

Of course the most illustrative word used in the section of the report quoted is the word 'imaginative'. In that word at least one can see some sense. It is going to certainly take some imagination to create coloured Shakespeares, Beethovens and Leonardos for the purpose of impressing the said cultural contributions upon the minds of our poor, misinformed Liverpool schoolchildren. It is perhaps going to take even more imagination to list the achievements of Africans, Asians and West Indians in developing their countries' resources! No doubt, however, such efforts of imagination are not beyond the kind of people who publish pamphlets such as this. We have seen the works of their like before, and our experience tells us that where they are concerned we should be prepared for just about anything.

A Report on the situation of young Coloured People in Liverpool

Special But Not Separate

HANDBOOK FOR LIVERPOOL RACE MIXERS

It is not yet known whether this latest import from the Soviet educational world—with its customary rewriting of history to fit in with the ideological objectives of the State—will be adopted by the Liverpool Education Committee. This is just a warning to all parents in that area. WATCH OUT!

Falkland Sell Out?

So far the much publicised issue of the Falkland Islands has not developed to the point where any very final judgement can be made. What is practically certain, however, is that the row was not originally brewed either in London or Buenos Aires. To start with the latter, what conceivable value has this area for the Argentine in terms of practical economics or defence? Certainly nothing that would justify it being made a major international issue, or that would allow it to jeopardise vital trading relations with Britain.

It is easier to see the idea of a hand-over being attractive in Westminster, since every nail in the British imperial coffin, however small, has its place in the chronicle of socialist achievement. But at the moment one would think that this Government had enough on its plate in the way of unpopularity without taking on more.

The probable truth is that Britain's renunciation of Falkland, like just about every other event like it in recent times, has been decreed in the chambers of international financial power. As to why, two possible reasons suggest themselves. First, small though the Falklands are they represent a classical example of a pure British community with a magnificent loyalty towards the Mother Country. Their betrayal would have symbolic results far beyond anything that could be measured in terms of economy. This would simply go to strengthen a sentiment already sadly in evidence: that Britain does not give a light for her kith and kin elsewhere in the world and will sell them overboard for the smallest political advantage. In lands far larger and among peoples far more numerous than the Falklanders this sentiment is doing no end of harm.

A possible second factor could be that the Falklands, now and perhaps more in the future, are reckoned to have no small strategic importance, situated as they are in a position adjacent to our 'back door' route to Australasia—vitaly important in the Suez situation.

The breakup of the British world has been perhaps the most consistent objective of post war international policy. Somewhere the Falklands fit into these plans.

Defending Britain

by
JOHN TYNDALL

A REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF NATIONAL STRATEGY

THE Czechoslovak crisis, together with the Russian naval presence in both the Mediterranean and the North Sea, has caused much anxious speculation on the part of those responsible for British defence policy, and a great deal has been written in recent weeks on the need to reappraise the organisation of NATO and our commitment to it.

What has not been reappraised, however, is the whole concept of NATO itself and its role as the guarantor of British security now and in the future. I believe that there is urgent need for reappraisal in this very question more than in any other.

British defence strategy in the post-war period has conformed to an almost blissfully simple pattern. It has assumed that the power confrontation in the latter half of the twentieth century is purely one of East v. West, that the former would embark immediately on a war of aggression against the latter if not deterred by a united front of resistance based on collective security and interdependence, and that this is the only conceivable form that any major war would take in the foreseeable future.

Strategic Concepts

On this simple assumption our strategic concepts have appeared to need little working out. A monolithic (communist) threat from the East, employing vast strength of manpower and the most up to date nuclear weapons, must be countered by a monolithic defensive system on the part of the (non-communist) West, compensating for its smaller manpower with even greater wealth of nuclear weapons, which by virtue of their considerable cost can only be maintained through the patronage — and therefore overlordship — of the United States.

In conformity with this comfortable black and white pattern the effective powers of the world have been assembled into two blocs, Soviet dominated and American dominated respectively, which have growled at each other and brandished their armour at each other over a legendary 'iron curtain' for close on a quarter of a century.

Periodic signs of bellicosity on one side have as a rule been reacted to by excited movements on the other, which generally have led to closer integration of command, deployment and weapon production. When



DAWN VIGIL: NOT NECESSARILY POINTING EAST

the spells of crisis and jitters have died down this tightening of integration has remained as the principal legacy.

Confrontation

On purely military grounds it is easy to make a case for such an integrated Western defensive system — for as long as we accept as correct the assumption of a simple east-west confrontation and of the intention of the Eastern bloc to march West at the first opportunity. I say: easy to make a case, while not necessarily accepting that case. Unification of command, standardisation of weapons, etc., can sound impressively logical if one is contemplating armies as mere numerical units with mechanical impulses, and not forces of diverse national character, depending for their effectiveness as much on psychological factors as on purely material and organisational ones. I will not expand on this point because it does not bear on the main issue under discussion. The main issue is to examine the whole concept of the east-west confrontation itself, as well as the assumed policy intentions of the Eastern Bloc — for if these are found not to fall into line with the views of our orthodox strategists of today the entire case for the integrated western defence strategy falls apart. Every integration of forces assumes the existence of common interests to defend and a common threat against which to defend them. For years our so-called experts have talked of the common interests of the western powers without ever really satisfactorily defining what these are. Such abstract phrases as 'freedom', 'democracy' and other concepts of strictly ide-

logical meaning may make good rhetoric but as tangible assets to fight for they just are not enough. In practical terms the case must be proven that the really vital interests of the western powers — that is the economic and territorial interests, the interests that are concerned with basic national existence — coincide and form an integral whole. Secondly, it must be proven that the forces that they are organised to resist necessarily represent the main threat to those interests.

In plain terms, are we right when defining the groups of interests existent in the world today to draw a simple line between western and communist blocs and to say that the first represents one interest and the second the exact opposite interest?

Assumption Examined

Before examining this question, we might first examine the assumption which always goes hand in hand with it: that the eastern bloc would immediately launch hostilities were it not for the existence of a monolithic western defensive system.

The experiences of Hungary and Czechoslovakia are generally cited as evidence that it would. In fact these experiences can be used to support the very opposite argument. The suppression of these countries, and the maintenance of a tight grip on Eastern Europe as a whole, places an enormous burden on the Soviet economy, as well as providing dangerous germs of discontent within Russia itself. This burden is deemed worthwhile almost certainly for the reason that Russia, out of national considerations perhaps more than communist ones, has made it a point of policy to main-

tain a buffer zone between herself and the Western European powers—principally as a precaution against the resurgence of a united and revanchist Germany.

The task of holding down the rebellious elements within this East European buffer zone is quite as much as the Kremlin wishes, or dares, to saddle itself with. Anything greater is bound not to be commended to it—for the very good reason that it would cause reverberations that would endanger the whole of the Kremlin's survival.

Can it be imagined, just for a moment, what it would involve Russia and her satellites to undertake a campaign of invasion and occupation of Western Europe? Even were such a campaign to be militarily successful, just think of the burden on the Soviets of maintaining indefinitely a system of rule over that area. It is quite certain that an attempt to do so would bring Russia to a speedy national collapse.

If this has not occurred to our western strategists it is certainly embedded firmly in the minds of the Kremlin leaders, who where their own survival is concerned are not by custom given to woolly thinking.

In fact the whole concept of world revolution by the sword of the Red Army is a wild fantasy that died with Trotsky. The only practical strategy considered by the Kremlin today is one of sponsored agitation within the non-communist countries, combined with a many-fronted onslaught of propaganda. With this strategy succeeding so well, there is not the slightest prospect of its being substituted by an armed attack which whether victorious or not would send the whole communist structure up in smoke and flames.

It is pertinent for us to ask, therefore, against what precisely is the monolithic NATO system directed?

Why NATO?

Whatever it is directed against, it is the question of what the NATO system stands FOR that we should now carefully examine. Here we might go into a lengthy analysis of the vital interests of each of the main western powers in turn and consider the value of the theory that they form now and for an indefinite time the indivisible whole that they are assumed to do under the terms of current defence strategy. This would take the space of a book, but it is sufficient to state that the idea of a more or less static balance of power in the world and of a permanent alignment of interests between nations is one of which the whole of history makes nonsense. The question of who are a nation's friends and who are its enemies

is one that changes continually with the moving times.

As far as our times are concerned it is possible to very much simplify the issue. What is axiomatic about the current western system is that it revolves more or less completely around the United States, and assumes as equally axiomatic the concurrence between the policies of the rulers of that country and the vital interests of its allies. It is this assumption that I challenge.

America's Record

In a previous article I listed numerous events that called into question America's role as the protector of the world against Communism: the compliance with the post-war division of Germany and Europe in general, the passive position over Cuba, the encouragement of communist-oriented forces in Africa, and, not least, the no-win policy in Viet Nam. As to the assumption that post-war U.S. policy is friendly to the vital interests of Britain, one only need again consult the record. When the dust had settled over the debacle of our Abadan oil surrender the chief beneficiary was found to be—the United States. When the lily-livered Conservative Government withdrew from its occupation of Suez in 1956, made with the object of protecting one of our most imperative lifelines of communication, it was the result of pressure from—the United States. When we survey the gradual decline in British influence in our overseas dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand over the past twenty years it is easy to see that this has been encouraged, and profited from, more than anyone else by—the United States. We have mentioned the U.S. role in Africa. While many western powers have been the losers, it is patently clear that Britain has lost most. As vital British industries, such as armaments and aviation, have been eliminated from traditional markets over recent years there have been frequent instances of this being due to American political pressure—increasingly more easy to apply with the growing dominance of America over western affairs.

Threat to Us

These facts relate to political and economic manoeuvres, not to acts of war. But it is surely out of the one that the other arises. Both are means in the international power struggle, and either can be taken as a yardstick by which to tell friend from foe. Are we justified, on the evidence, in believing that the vital interests of Britain are any the less threatened by current American policy than by current Soviet policy? Are we justified in believing, in fact, that they

are not MORE threatened at the present time by American policy than by Soviet policy?

To put this question is not to attempt to make out a case for the Soviet Bloc being our devoted friend! We may leave that pastime to the lunatic fringe of the Left, who do not at present threaten to take over control of British foreign policy. The whole issue at stake is the assumption that all our enemies, and likely future enemies, can be found the other side of the 'iron curtain' and that all who appear to stand on this side are our friends; whether in fact this 'iron curtain' as we are accustomed to thinking of it is an accurate line of division between the real forces in conflict in the world. If we take a very topical example as a guide to this question, let us look at the question of Southern Africa. In such matters as economic sanctions against Mr. Smith or opposition to Apartheid the line up does not remotely correspond to the divisions suggested by the 'iron curtain'; it is not a case of the western powers on one side and the communist powers on the other; it is a case of, on the one side, South Africa, Rhodesia and one or two minor allies or neutrals, and on the other side—practically the whole globe! If the issues at stake in that quarter were taken to the stage of armed conflict we can be quite sure that the military line up would not be greatly different from the current political and economic line up—with both communist and capitalist forces making common cause with one another as they did of course in the last war.

Britain's Interests

If we are concerned to appraise our defence strategy in the future, this whole process must begin from an appraisal of the respective interests operative in the world and their relation to the interests of our own country. It is even necessary today, absurd though it may seem, to clarify just what the interests of our own country are.

The vital interests of Britain—once we have freed ourselves from the hypnosis of mere phraseology—are: the sovereignty of these islands, the sovereignty of the British nations overseas whose future is closely linked to our own, and the protection of the essential routes of communication between one and the others.

These interests are not necessarily isolated from those of other nations—it would be the height of naivety to suggest that they were. But it is also the height of naivety to imagine that they are automatically and indefinitely bound up with the western alliance as presently constituted. All the facts of the post-war era point otherwise.

In the event, for instance, of our protecting our true interests by standing by Rhodesia and South Africa in their fight for survival we could count on the support of not one single one of the major powers of the world and could most certainly expect the open hostility of most.

Who are our likely friends, and our likely enemies, in the world to come? This is a question, in most times, of geography and economics with politics intruding here and there. In the times before us it is likely to be predominantly a question of politics, with economic factors being a weapon in conflict rather than a cause of it. The answer in the circumstances cannot be accurately predicted because there is no way yet known to us of accurately predicting the course of political events in the major countries. The directions taken by British foreign policy must therefore be elastic and above all pragmatic, and must be based not on apparent affinities in political ideology but upon an appreciation of common interests in purely practical fields.

Our Only Strength

IN A SITUATION SUCH AS THIS ONLY ONE SOURCE OF STRENGTH IS CERTAIN TO BE AT OUR DISPOSAL AND ONLY ONE SOURCE OF STRENGTH SHOULD BE COUNTED ON: THE STRENGTH THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OF MOBILISING OURSELVES.

This strength will depend on two things: our economic condition here in Britain, and the extent to which we can enlist the support of our only reliable friends and allies: those in the British community of nations.

We are dealing here, let us not forget,

not with a small and poor part of the world but with a grouping of around ninety million people, with a fighting tradition absolutely second to none, occupying an economic area of vast proportions and natural wealth, and with a potential industrial strength of colossal dimensions if properly coordinated. If it be argued that even here we are not dealing with factors of certainty, we are at least many times nearer to certainty than

linked by common interest. That is most certainly a start towards something more solid and enduring.

Self Reliance

We come back, then, to the principle of defence based first of all on national self-reliance: the soundest in all eras of history, and all the more the soundest in an era when no ally in the foreign field can be counted upon with certainty. This means,



PARATROOPS EMBARKING FOR TROUBLE SPOT
Typical of Britain's Mobile Needs

the vague, and in cases quite fantastic, concepts of defence and national security at present in favour with our internationalist politicians and their mentors in such establishments as the Institute for Strategic Studies. Even if we rule out the ties of race and sentiment that have bound, and should bind, countries of common origin, we are left with the clearest possible example remaining in the world today of peoples

in practical terms, an absolutely independent British arm, integrated only within a Commonwealth framework, operating under a Commonwealth command, and with every necessary weapon supplied from British or Commonwealth factories. What detailed form should this take? It hardly needs stating that the territorial structure that we are dealing with requires great naval strength, and as far as modern needs are

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concerned great air strength too. It especially requires great mobility of all forces, since the most likely immediate sources of conflict are small and local, very much on the pattern of the past two decades, and calling for the kind of action adopted in such places as Malaya and Aden, which at least were highly successful from the military point of view—if from that point of view alone.

As has been the tradition with us, great land forces in the standing sense are not required. What is required is a great reserve, and this brings in the need for a revived national service system, as well as strongly maintained territorials. A citizens' army based on the Swiss example may well be the best answer.

Where the nuclear deterrent is concerned, the present system of instant stockpiles, based on the assumption of a sudden east-west conflagration and therefore centralised under American control, is unrealistic in the light of all that has been said about the confrontation of forces. If any great conflagration comes, it is extremely unlikely to be an east-west one, and is certain not to be instant. What is important is not the extent of existing nuclear stockpiles but latent nuclear capacity. Beyond a certain point of destructive power nuclear weapons become superfluous. Long before that point is reached they become more than adequate as a deterrent. It is not essential that we spend money to the extent of the present American figure on building vast stockpiles that are never going to be used. It is essential that we have the industrial and technical means to produce, at due notice, enough nuclear power to have the necessary deterrent value in the wars with which we might conceivably be faced in the defence of those basic national interests outlined. I say "due notice" because in all common sense any such war is not going to suddenly materialise overnight without good warning that it is coming.

Deployment

When we come to think of those areas of the world where a British military presence is required, it is quite clear that the "east-of-Suez" role, so flippantly discarded by many elements among the opposition, is a vital part of our whole system. No line of communication is more important to us than that with Australasia, and in this connection not only are the means of enforcing our presence required; so also do we need local allies, and the most practical of these are the Arab nations. The folly of alienating these nations is one of which Tory, as much as Labour, governments have been guilty over the past half-century.

As for the expense in maintaining an east-of-Suez presence, no justifiable objection can be raised to this at a time when we are needlessly keeping large forces pinned down in Germany—in deference to the well worn trojan horse theory of an imminent threat from the Red Army, a theory with which I have dealt in previous paragraphs. We should take our forces out of Germany, and deploy them where necessary on the Suez route, which is far more essential where British needs are concerned.

Expense

At the least estimate, these requirements may be claimed to entail great expense. Of course they do! Whoever thought of properly protecting such vast interests as those concerned without great expense? My purpose here is not to look for an easy and comfortable solution to the problem of protecting a great heritage in a tough and covetous world; it is to propose the ONLY possible solution in the light of conditions as they are today and as they are likely to remain.

Our present Government has gone on record as having made the fatuous statement that "our means of defence must be related to our economic capacity". In fact, if one accepts our economic capacity as it stands at present this is just another way of saying that we cannot have any adequate means of defence at all! The true reality is that in all times, both of economic prosperity and of economic restriction, all expenditure must be adapted to the needs of national defence, which themselves depend on the demands, not of the economy, but of the world situation.

I have said that the only practical framework in which to consider our defence strategy is a Commonwealth framework, for in that framework lie the vital resources that it makes sense for us to defend. The same Commonwealth framework should provide the economic means for such a defensive system. If we consider together the economic resources of the senior Commonwealth countries, including the United Kingdom, it is lunacy to say that these resources are not collectively capable of sustaining the components of modern weapon power—without relying on low-performance American jets or inter-European aircraft projects that get cancelled half way through construction.

To say that from the economic point of view it is more practical to rely on a western defensive system, with the main brunt being borne by the United States, is to accept, in the face of all contrary evidence, the current theory of the division of the world.

What is certain about the two 'super-powers' dominating the blocs upon which this theory is based is that they are much more intent on opposing challenges to their monopoly within these blocs than they are on opposing each other.

If this is recognised, we may recognise an entirely different division of the world from that popularly supposed and diligently fostered.

And it is in the light of the real division of the world, rather than just the apparent one, that the future strategy of our nation must be shaped.

In The Interests of Racial Harmony

10,000 Britons tramp around,
Round and round in the prison yard;
Half of them jailed by Bonham-Carter,
The other half were shopped by CARD—
In the interests of racial harmony.

A certain old-fashioned, reactionary gent
Asked for white (!) wine with his meal;
Now he languishes in the Scrubs.
Next week they're breaking him on the
wheel—
In the interests of racial harmony.

Here we have My Lord Archbishop
(Dressed like the conductor of a double-decker),
Spreading his mat upon the ground,
Bowling low in the direction of Mecca—
In the interests of racial harmony.

Down at Dover 6,000 men
Are busy painting the white cliffs black;
While on the beach Wilson Canute
Is trying to push the white breakers back—
In the interests of racial harmony.

Hark to that unctious, plummy voice,
Who could it be but Edward Heath?
Playing both ends against the middle,
Frantically lying in his teeth—
In the interests of racial harmony.

The Tory Party's on the Boyle,
The Hogg grunts loudly from his wallow,
Selling our people up the creek,
Seeing how much the mugs will swallow—
In the interests of racial harmony.

Can't sell your house to whom you wish,
Can't choose with whom you care to dine,
Do what you're told, you poor white fools,
Caps off for Sir Learie Constantine—
In the interests of racial harmony.

R. E. RIDDELL

WHILE WELSH FANATICS TRAIN IN MOUNTAINS WE ASK

What Has Happened To The Public Order Act?

THE pictures on this page may shock you. More likely they will amuse you. They are shots of a bizarre organisation calling itself the "Free Wales Army", out on manoeuvres in the Welsh mountains. One shows a recruit being trained in the use of explosives. Others display pistols and machine guns. In all of them military-style uniforms are in evidence, albeit somewhat scruffy looking ones.

The existence of the "Free Wales Army" is not of course startling news. It has been with us for over a year, appeared in prominent newspapers and weeklies and been featured on television. The spotlight was focussed on it recently when a pipeline supplying the Midlands with water from Wales was blown up. This came not long after the explosion in which an R.A.F. warrant officer was seriously injured at a base in Wales after picking up a home-made bomb, and lost the sight of one eye.

At the time of going to press no prosecutions have been served as a result of these incidents.

So also with eight other incidents dating back to March 1966 and involving a total damage of around £114,000 — incidents clearly connected with Welsh nationalism. No-one caught. No-one prosecuted.

Police Incapacity

That ten incidents of this seriousness can take place undetected in a country that takes pride—and usually justified pride—in the efficiency of its Police Force is a matter for us all to ponder upon. The thoroughness of Scotland Yard in bringing to earth the train robbers, involving as that did manhunts all over the world against experienced criminals who were able to utilise vast sums of money in covering up their escape, makes a strange contrast with

its apparent incapacity to detect the responsible persons or bodies concerned in these outrages.

But that is not all.

Quite regardless of any proven connection with such outrages, it is quite fantastic that the "Free Wales Army" is allowed to exist at all.

Uniforms

In 1936 there was enacted in Britain the Public Order Act, passed through Parliament after frenzied pressure from the Labour benches as a measure against Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts. The act dealt primarily with two things: first, the use in public places of language and behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned; second, the organisation of bodies of a para-military nature for political purposes. In the latter connection, the terms of the act were made plain. Under Chapter 6 (Section 1, Sub-Section 1) the law says: "Subject as hereinafter provided, any person who in any public place or at any public meeting wears uniform signifying his association with any political organisation or with the promotion of any political object shall be guilty of an offence."

Assuming—as no doubt most of us will assume—that the objects of the Free Wales

Army are political objects, and not religious, humanitarian, charitable or recreational objects—it is blatantly obvious from these photographs that an offence has been committed.

Training

The Public Order Act goes on to say in the same Chapter (Section 2, Sub-Section 1): "If the members or adherents of any association of persons whether incorporated or not, are—organised or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such a manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised and trained or equipped for that purpose; then any person who takes part in the control or management of the association, or in so organising or training as aforesaid any members or adherents thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under this section."

Is there any doubt, again from the pictures, that an offence under the terms of this section has been committed?

The section in question should be studied closely. In the words: "employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object" there is implied the rule that proof must be brought that any



'FREE WALES' MEN AT TARGET PRACTICE WHILE LAW LOOKS OTHER WAY

such association has actually used or displayed such force. It is worthwhile at this point quoting one of the members interviewed by the Daily Telegraph recently. Referring to the bombing incidents, he said: "Myself, I'd prefer them to admit it was us." Said another member, referring to the time that the press accused the FWA of threatening Prince Charles on a visit to Wales, "We struck back by blasting the Helsby water pipe line" (one of the incidents referred to earlier). "There'll be a lot more bombings," said the self-styled 'Commandant' of the FWA, "We'll strike as far as Whitehall in London till Wales is free. There'll be bomb attacks on Government installations and on newspaper offices in Wales."

Apprehension

If these statements are not enough to satisfy a court that force has been used or displayed, however, there is a second provision of the same sub-section of which the key words are: "or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are..... etc."

Do these scenes and statements not give ground for reasonable apprehension under the terms specified? Here we can do no better than be guided by precedent. In October 1962 four men were tried and convicted at the Old Bailey on the charge that their actions has caused 'reasonable apprehension' that they were organised, trained and equipped in the manner forbidden by the Public Order Act. The evidence used to support this charge consisted of photographs of the men in uniforms out in the countryside performing marching drill. No proof of any existence of arms or explosives was given, nor were such things even suggested. Certainly no incidents of violence were involved that even might have been connected with the men. Each of them was found guilty and they received sentences ranging between three and nine months.

This latter group of men was connected with a Fascist organisation. They were not charged for that, since that is not illegal in this country—any more than it is illegal to form organisations that aim at separatism or 'nationalism' on the part of Wales or Scotland. The Fascist group was charged and convicted on the basis of the evidence produced that they had violated the Public Order Act, an act concerned, or supposedly concerned, not with political beliefs or objectives, but purely with the pursuit of such objectives through the use or display of force.



INSTRUCTION IN BOMB MAKING
Apparently quite legal where FWA is concerned

No Charges

To date we have heard no news of impending charges against the Free Wales Army or indeed of representations by any group of people inside or outside Parliament that charges should be made. This is quite fantastic in view of the overwhelming weight of evidence that exists. Is there one law in this country for Fascists and another law for Welsh separatists? The public could be forgiven for thinking this was the case.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has a very clear responsibility. He should order immediately a prosecution against the organisers of the Free Wales Army under the Public Order Act of 1936 (Chapter 6, Section 1 (1), and Section 2 (1b).

We ourselves are submitting a copy of this article to the DPP, and wait to hear and publish his reply.

Editor's Note

In our last but one issue we said that we were writing to the Home Office for an explanation of why entry into Britain was permitted to the notorious alien trouble maker, Daniel Cohn Bendit, and denied to a friend of the Editor, Savitri Devi, an authoress with no record of involvement in civic disorders of any kind.

In acknowledgement to our letter a form was sent asking for certain personal details and this was duly returned completed. To date nothing more has been heard.

Let's not go metric!

THE movement towards decimalisation of currency, weights and measures in Britain breaks down long standing national traditions and at the same time is a welcome step to those who seek international standardisation in this and many other things. It is argued, however, that this is a price that we must pay for greater efficiency and utility. If this is true, then decimals must be accepted—even if the taste of change is not pleasing.

But is it in fact true? Some facts and figures have recently been published which throw serious doubt on the matter. Here are some of them.

- 1) An estimated cost of over £500 million will be frittered away in capital costs to state and industry as a result of the change.
- 2) There will be two sets of coins working alongside each other which do not convert directly into each other apart from certain multiples.
- 3) The Ministry of Labour expects prices to go up still further simply to make for easier conversion.
- 4) The number "12" (i.e. 12 pennies to the shilling or 12 inches to the foot) is an abundant number for divisibility, having whole divisions of 2, 3, 4 and 6, all of

which form the basis of everyday existence, as any housewife, shopkeeper or craftsman will realise. In contrast, a ten-based decimal system has only 2 or 5 as divisors, with the latter of no practical use.

SOME LESSER KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DECIMALS

The practical consequences of divisibility are important. For example, packaging is more compact and flexible by the dozen, and is consequently cheaper, than packaging by tens. Where it is used, the decimal system restricts divisibility to halves, fifths and tenths. Many practical applications require thirds, quarters and eighths, for which the decimal system is ill adapted.

- 5) Where weights and measures are concerned, the British yard, foot and inch are much better spaced for practical purposes than the metre, decimetre and centimetre.
- 6) It will startle many people to learn that

the British system is much better known on the Continent than the metric system is known in British Commonwealth countries, apart from in scientific circles.

Leading off with a mild example, all plumbing and heating pipe in Germany is measured by the number of inches forming the inside diameter.

7) Tyres for all types of motor vehicles and bicycles are sized in inches, whether built in Germany, Italy or France.

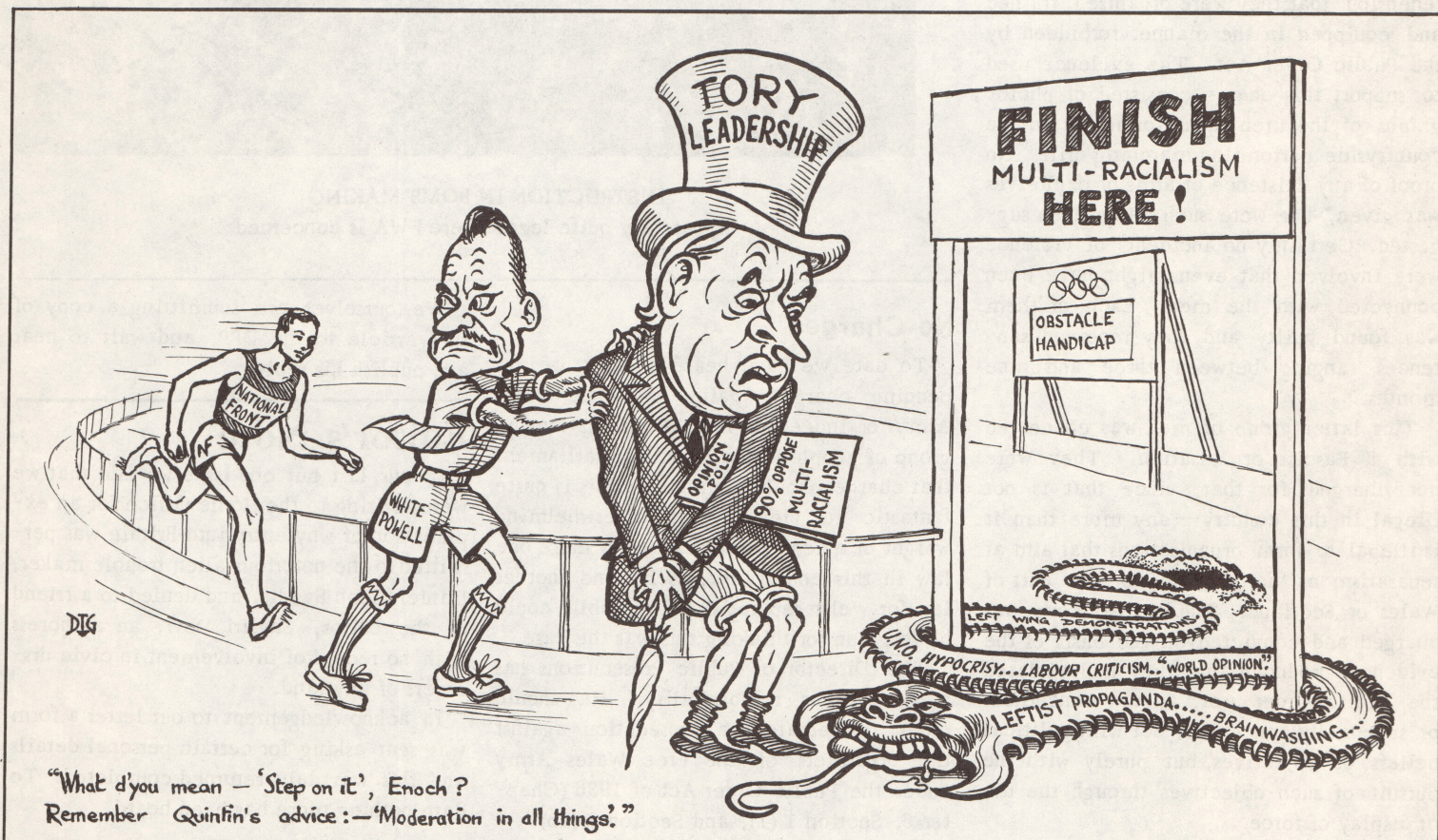
8) Countless varieties of canned goods are sold in ounces in Germany, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

9) Shot guns, regardless of source, are known by gauge and rifles (except military) by calibre.

10) More than half of the world's engineering production is based on the inch.

In view of the foregoing facts, which have been supplied by eminent scientists, mathematicians and engineers, there is a strong case for Britain to preserve her traditional system of money and her ancient system of weights and measures.

At the same time these facts throw considerable doubt on the motives of many of those who have campaigned for our adoption of the decimal system.



Unity? Come Off It, Gentlemen!

by THE EDITOR

OVER the past weeks I have received communications from numerous sources outlining ambitious plans for the achievement of that much discussed concept: the "Unity of the Right"—meaning the coming closer together of the various patriotic elements on the British political scene. Some conferences have already taken place on this subject; yet others are being proposed. There is a veritable hive of activity everywhere on the matter, and an even greater volume of talk. We of "Spearhead" have been asked to assist in some of these projects and I think it is a good time for us to state our position.

During the year of 1966 this journal said more on the subject of unity between patriotic groups than we were aware had been said by anyone before. At that time the lack of unity among patriots was manifestly obvious, and equally obvious was the absence of any one organisation whose strength and potential clearly outstripped the others. To achieve an organisation of real strength and potential, we said, the groups rightly or wrongly called 'The Right' must merge into one. Mere 'working alliances' were not enough. There had to be a single movement and a single command.

National Front

For a long time our urgings were treated with disdain, but eventually something was done, and a merger of certain organisations was brought about which was called the National Front.

After a series of teething troubles, mainly involving the purging of elements who wanted to put the clock back and return to the days of splintering, the National Front has now grown into unquestionably the largest and most powerful patriotic movement in Britain, with a membership many times greater than any other.

At the time that the National Front was formed I was running, in conjunction with "Spearhead", a group known as the Greater Britain Movement, one of the several small splinters which had existed up to that time.

I was more than willing for the Greater Britain Movement to be disbanded and amalgamated with the others into the NF and said so quite plainly and publicly. The elements to which I have referred, however, still exerted some influence in the National Front at that time and they successfully blocked our efforts to contribute to the merger.

After some months it was clear to me that the National Front, by the way it was progressing, represented beyond any doubt the best hope in our section of the political field.

I therefore made a fresh approach to the leaders concerned, and offered to disband my own smaller group and get its members to come into the National Front on unconditional terms. Because of the hostility of the elements mentioned, I did not occupy as part of this deal any place in the NF's leading councils. In fact for some time I did not become a member at all. Most of my colleagues did, and some of them in due course graduated, by their own first class performance—and not as part of any negotiated favours, to high positions in the NF.

We did all this notwithstanding a previous snub. We did it because we believed that the needs of the cause come before the maintenance of pride and 'face' on the part of individuals.

Best Hope

In contrast to our own attitude there were certain individuals and groups who flatly refused to give up running their own little shows and were not interested in any arrangements with the National Front unless positions of supreme power and importance were guaranteed them.

Despite the evident success of the NF and the certainty that it, and it alone, has the potential to become a real political force in this country, the little side shows continue to operate—although in their policies and aims there is not a scrap of difference in essentials from the NF.

Other groups and individuals who simply were not in the field when the NF was formed have also appeared, and rather than join the NF and work for its advancement they appear to want to run yet more side shows that only serve to distract support from it.

When asked why they cannot do the honourable thing and throw in their lot behind the National Front, some of them give excuses that are quite bizarre. One in particular objects to the NF because, in his own words, it embraces "foreign associations". Without going into great detail to refute the absurdity of such a statement, it is suf-

ficient to draw attention to the title of his own organisation. It is called the 'National Democratic Party'—a name better known as that of the reputed Neo Nazi party in Germany!

Many excellent and sincere patriots, including some of my most valued friends, support this party and other small groups like it, and there is no denying that they are doing good work in helping to awaken Britain.

But this work would be multiplied in its value tenfold if the few 'leaders' would come off their high horses, stop worrying about their personal status (which is all it boils down to in the end) and come into the National Front.

Instead of doing this they are now making important sounding statements about getting "greater unity" by having working conferences, etcetera, etcetera.

Little Shows

My message to them as editor of this journal is quite plain. I say: come off it, gentlemen; the time for talking like this was two years ago and not now. We've had it all out before—the conferences, mergers, etc. The National Front was formed to put an end to all this splintering. Where were you then? Why didn't you come forward? If you were around at the time there was no excuse for your not coming forward. If you were not around and are new to the scene why not abandon these side shows and come in with us. What is the virtue in being separate if we stand for the same things?

I am not preaching one thing having practised another. I DID precisely what I am asking you to do. I did not stand on ceremony with my side show. I packed it up and supported the bigger, stronger and more successful movement, and I don't think it presumptuous to say that I and those who acted with me have made a useful contribution towards the further success of that movement—much more useful than anything we could have done by carrying on on our own.

Why not do the same, gentlemen? There is no longer any doubt about which movement has the best chance. Single branches of it are bigger than your entire national memberships combined. If you really want unity this is the only realistic way to get it. We saw this a long time ago. It is time you saw it too.

MORE ABOUT MOSLEY

SOME readers have taken us to task as a result of the comments on Sir Oswald Mosley made in our last issue, and to avoid unnecessary bitterness we wish to make one or two points clear.

One statement that appears to have led to misunderstanding is that Mosley's autobiography, "My Life" should earn him handsome royalties. This use of words was unfortunate, as it might have suggested that that was the author's motive for writing it. We are certain that this is not so. Whatever may be said about Mosley, there can be no question of his ever putting his political talents to the pursuit of financial gain; quite the reverse, much of his considerable fortune was sacrificed as the result of his struggle, in the face of the massed fury of the political establishment, for the best interests of Britain—as he saw them. In the entire life of this man, while he may possess undoubted human faults that have led to political errors, there is no evidence whatsoever of any dishonourable act, and to infer that there was has never been a purpose of anything we have written about him.

Our quarrel with Mosley is on strictly political grounds. In the political sphere he has been wrong in three fundamental respects. Firstly, he committed an undoubted error in the 1930s by identifying himself too closely with continental fascism. This was an error, although no crime. He was not alone in what he did. Others with the best of intentions have done the same thing at a similarly young stage of political consciousness, and neither he nor they can be blamed for the crimes attributed to certain fascists and national socialists in Europe during the war.

Mosley's second error in thinking has lain in the fact that he has always been by inclination a European internationalist rather than a British nationalist. Before the war his programme was nationalist in effect, although his personal leanings towards Europe could be seen. Since the war he has adopted an entirely European programme, supporting it with arguments that we have examined and rejected many times in this journal.

Finally, and most important, Mosley has never, either by word or in writing, given

any hint of recognizing the true nature of the forces of world subversion which have done so much to undermine the position of Britain during his time, and indeed which have committed so many atrocious acts against his movement and against himself. It has always been a matter of amazement to many informed people in Britain that the man who had perhaps more direct experience of these forces than anyone should so completely fail to understand and acknowledge them.

To be considered such a brilliantly ascending star in the political galaxy—as Mosley was in his younger days—must have required extraordinary gifts. Let us concede these to him without meanness or spite. Let us also concede good intentions in his long and unsuccessful political crusade in this country. We must, however, reject Mosley today because his ideas are wrong, and wrong to an extent which brings him to a position not far removed from the woolly internationalism which rules our age.

His new book adds to the confusion of the current times by expressing much of what is wrong beside a great deal of what is right. Perhaps for that reason it is more potentially harmful than the wholesale drivel being churned out by the orthodox Left.

Perhaps the key to the Mosley saga can be found in his record of his first feelings on visiting the Continent again after the last war: "In the emotion of being on French soil again, even in the desolation of these forlorn surroundings, I was moved to say to this moment of reunion with Europe—"Verweile doch, du bist so schön". Mosley has affirmed that in later years he trained himself to think as a European. In fact this was unnecessary. He was a cosmopolitan in sentiment from the days of his first contact as a young man with the refinements of continental society, albeit a cosmopolitan much less objectionable than the type which serves that much wilder abstraction: "all mankind".

Mosley, in stressing first loyalties towards Europe, is being faithful to himself and doing right as he sees it. He should not be condemned on personal grounds—only vigorously opposed for what he stands for. If this was not made sufficiently clear in our last issue, we apologise to him and those who believe in him.

J.T.

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DR. RAMSEY

"Archbishop shouted down in race speech": this was one of the many headlines that followed the demonstration by members of West Essex National Front against Dr. Ramsey at Basildon on December 9th.

The Archbishop, true to form, had been using the pulpit of St. Martin's Church for the purpose of political propaganda on the much discussed race issue.

As part of the demonstration leaflets were dropped from the balcony calling upon those present to support a ban on further immigration.

Some have said since that it was inappropriate for such a demonstration to take place in the sanctity of a church. To this it might be replied that it was highly inappropriate to use the same setting to make slanted political speeches—and the more inexcusable for this to be done by the Primate of the Church of England. It was the duty of all people, of whatever denomination, to draw attention to such a flagrant misuse of church facilities by the Church Head. This was successfully done, as massive publicity both in press and T. V. resulted.

Again West Essex NF have shown that there is no branch in the country to rival its consistency in keeping in the news.

Paper Bags

The National Front made the headlines the same night in another quarter. Members attended a gathering of degenerates at the Festival Hall, London, where a meeting was held to promote further pornography and permissiveness on the stage.

As the evening passed with a programme of the vilest filth, put on to raise money for such devious political bodies as the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Defence of Literature, NF members stood at the door handing out paper bags with the caption: "We are sure that even the most avant garde pseudo-communist, drug addicted sex pervert will feel impelled to vomit before the evening's exhibition of corruption and depravity is over."

NATIONAL FRONT THRASHES LIBERALS IN SOUTH LONDON

ON finding that there was a vacancy on Lambeth Borough Council for a councillor for the Thurlow Park ward the National Front immediately decided to contest the resultant election. It was a hurried decision. The facts were that the NF had never campaigned in this part of Lambeth before, and in fact they only had TWO members in the whole of the ward. A London borough by-election is probably the most difficult election in which a new party might make an impression; there is absolutely no election atmosphere, no question of the supporters of the major parties cross voting when they have the luxury of three or four votes. The established parties, with an efficient party apparatus, are at a huge advantage: they have only to ensure that their registered supporters turn out to make a good impression. The large size of the ward, both geographically and in population, were again drawbacks for the NF. One thing in its favour, however, was the large number of immigrants in the ward; another was the great enthusiasm displayed by its own workers. It was a high class field as regards candidates. George Culbard (Labour), a

civil servant and former borough councillor; Eric Hawthorne (Liberal), managing director and the local Liberal Parliamentary candidate; Denis How (Tory), bank manager and former borough councillor. All three opposing candidates had previous experience of fighting elections in Lambeth. All three of them were well known local men who lived in the ward. The NF candidate had none of these advantages.

He was 52 year-old Douglas Garrad, of Clapham, a postal departmental manager, with a fine record of war service, four children (all grown up) and a former active trade unionist.

The NF campaign was based mainly on the immigration issue, and none of the other candidates had the courage to mention the subject. The NF address was delivered in addressed envelopes to all of the 12,500 voters in the ward. This in itself was no mean achievement, with the limited help at our disposal; in fact there was only time to canvass a small percentage of the electorate. Had there been more time for canvassing (which is even more important for a new party) the result for the NF would have been

even better.

The final count was:-

Tory	1455	(52%)
Labour	844	(31%)
National Front	318	(12%)
Liberal	146	(5%)

The Evening News described the result as a "National Front right hook for the Liberals"; the South London Press said it "shocked the traditional parties"; and the South London Advertiser spoke of "the remarkable way in which the National Front came from nowhere". As a result of the campaign many new members have been gained in the ward.

Without the slightest foundation of an NF presence before the election, this performance was extremely encouraging. All credit is due to the candidate, Mr. Garrad, and also to his agent, Mr. Peter McMenemie, who put in constant and untiring work to make the campaign a success. Not least, thanks are due to the loyal team of workers who assisted and to those who generously contributed money to the financing of the campaign.

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To the Secretary,
The National Front,
11 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1 (TRAfalgar 3881)

NAME

ADDRESS

To the Editor

SIR: May I say right at the beginning of this letter that I am probably more nationalistic than either Mr. Tyndall or many of our leaders, yet I must state that the informative article on the Pill by Mr. Tyndall in the last issue brings me into direct conflict with him. I am sure that I speak for a great majority of members when I say that I disagree with almost every word.

The pill is undoubtedly the most advanced step taken in the field of science this century. Apart from the obvious mental freedom achieved by people taking it, it also provides for the more efficient planning of a family. The article stated that it was for the benefit of the nation that our women refrain from taking it. I disagree. Can anyone consider the anguish of a mother of say five children in the lower income bracket when she finds out that she is once more pregnant? However much we may dislike it, the fact remains that children cost money. These days under the Wilson regime this vital commodity is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Almost everything connected with children is expensive, i.e. clothes, shoes, etc. £20 a week is not a large wage today, and many people are bringing up five or more on much less. How they manage makes one wonder.

Yet another aspect looms in the individual family: that is the question of the student who is married and for purely financial reasons cannot yet start a family. Perhaps in a few years time this same student may be a highly paid executive and can then start to plan a family.

Again, there looms the problem of illness where a child would result in the death of the mother or itself or both. One can see at a glance that in this particular situation the pill is a godsend.

To dispense with the pill would probably result in a numerically strong nation, yet I must ask: is this desirable for Britain? We cannot ever attempt to feed our own citizens now, let alone in the year 2,000. India is a very good example of a numerically strong nation, with a population of hundreds of millions, most of them on the point of starvation. They choose to disregard the Pill; result—chaos. Although numerically strong they are no more of a power than Haiti.

One must also consider the genetic factor. Without the Pill parents with congenital

defects can produce children by whom those defects are inherited. With it they can enjoy a happy marriage with no such fears.

Finally, I may make my most important statement of this letter. It is brains and not brawn that make a nation great.

L. T. SUTTON
Huddersfield

(Editor's Reply: Mr. Sutton starts by saying that he is more of a nationalist than me. I must start by accepting that he is sincere in that belief, if nothing else. However, we evidently differ profoundly in the kind of nation we want. I want GREATER BRITAIN; a strong power in its own right, with the economic and military means to live freely in this modern world. He appears to want MINI BRITAIN, the pathetic little Yankee aircraft carrier to which the politicians are now reducing us. To say that it is brains and not brawn that make a nation great, and just leave it at that, is a statement to which I can only answer: tell that to the Czechs!

Our friend wants us to compare Britain with India. Who else wants to compare Britain with India? No-one that I know with two brass farthings worth of common sense. India would live in squalor if she had one quarter the population she has today; she is just made that way. America, on the other hand, lives very much better than we do with almost four times the population Britain has today—largely for the reason that her industries can produce for an enormous home market instead of having to rely, as we do, on a precarious export trade.

Of course the British Isles cannot support a large population on their own. Mr. Sutton has clearly only read half my article. I advocated a high birth-rate within a framework of Britain and the White Dominions, with a great redistribution of population from here to the open spaces of Canada, Australasia, etc.

As to the domestic factors which Mr. Sutton cites as supporting his case, may I say, with the greatest of respect to him, that these are nothing more than a potpourri of the standardised Hampstead-Leftist views that one can pick up, two-a-penny, in any sociological column in any paper. Suffice for me to answer that I fully acknowledged all the social problems referred to by him in my article but said that the long term effects of the birth-control solution were far more damaging in terms of the quantitative and qualitative future of our race.

On one point I am willing to agree with Mr. Sutton. In certain exceptional cases which he has mentioned, such as sickness or congenital retardment, some form of contraception (not necessarily the Pill) is justified. My article was dealing with the mass

of the population, the healthy and the mentally normal, not the exceptions.

Finally, I note with amusement Mr. Sutton's assertion that he speaks "for a great majority of members". He does not say of what. If he means the Labour Party he is probably right. If he means the National Front I hope that one day he will let me into the secret of how he finds these things out! J. T.)

SIR: I would like to congratulate the Editor on his excellent piece on the anti-Wallace campaign of the press. Everything said was true and there is more besides. A frequent piece of nonsense raised by the press was that Mr. Wallace always made the same speech. However, he retorted tellingly that, unlike Messrs. Nixon and Humphrey, who had about 4 policies for every issue, depending on which part of the country they happened to be in at the time, his policy was the same in Florida or Michigan. There were one or two exceptions to the generally biased attitude—programmes which, while they adopted a critical line politically, at least showed Mr. Wallace in a favourable personal light, but by and large it was nauseating left-wing hypocrisy.

After the election the press tried to make out that Wallace had done badly, but in fact he did better than the press predicted, getting on the ballot in all 50 states, while the New York Times had forecast no more than 30. His final vote of 9,906,141 was a first class showing. He was faced by two political Vicars of Bray, backed by the power of International Finance and the left-wing press. It was heartening to see nearly 10 million patriotic voters in America.

I have made a close study of George Wallace's career, and to me he is the greatest living American.

"CONFEDERATE"
Sale, Cheshire

SIR: As polygamy is permitted among the coloured population would it not be desirable that a bill be presented to Parliament permitting the natives the same privilege? After all, people are always ready to support the principle of "Fair's Fair", and might welcome the change!!!

It is often argued by those who favour immigration that white and coloured children get on well together, and that therefore so should their elders. It seems to be overlooked that children would not understand the danger of mixing the races and would have no knowledge of the trouble it eventually causes.

F. M. STAFFORD (Mrs.)
Walmer, Kent

Student Power Gets New Boost

THE topic of Student Power has again forced its way into the headlines. This time the focus of attention is eight-year-old Los Angeles schoolboy revolutionary, Louis P. Schunk, who attained prominence last October through his many radical activities, notably the burning of three city schools, the hanging of a pro-Wallace teacher, and kindergarten sit-downs all over California.

Master Schunk was here last week to launch his new book, "Out of the Pram" (Dredge & Bottlewick, 65s.), at a literary luncheon at O'Toole's Restaurant, South Kensington, attended by the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, many other high ranking church dignitaries, several dozen M.P.s, twenty foreign ambassadors and a number of leading figures in the world of letters.

The book provides a fascinating insight into some of the forward looking trends now being pioneered by the younger generation, and proclaims the coming of a complete social revolution in the family and the classroom, as well as the many spheres of organised labour. Votes at five is among the first priorities stressed by the author. Student participation in the running of nursery schools is explained as being essential to the breaking down of the generation gap between teachers and pupils in those establishments. To this end Master Schunk advocates administrative soviets comprising an equal representation of four, five, six and seven-year-old pupils together with caretakers, cooks, gardeners, chars, and teachers.

In the running of the family Master Schunk proposes the complete elimination of the traditional system of paternal control, which he describes as an anachronistic relic from the reactionary, fascist era of pre-Mao feudalism. Future families should be governed by representative committees in which the Father and Mother would be accorded seats but would be liable to censure on all issues where their votes did not go in accordance with the will of the majority. Indeed, majority rule in the homestead is the ideal to be attained.

Such vital matters as family budgeting, home care, and of course the induction of new additions to the family would be a matter for collective control. Family-planning clinics right in the home, and administered by the children, would all contribute to an abating of the world population explosion. In addition, cases of misconduct would be taken outside the jurisdiction of the parents and would become the responsibility of children's courts set up

to administer justice in the spirit of modern progressive social values.

Especially interesting are Master Schunk's views on the problems of organised labour. The workers, he says, are of course the most essential element in social revolution and its natural leaders. However, the workers are ignorant, stupid, bigoted, reactionary and bourgeois in their outlook and must be guided by the educated, informed and thinking elements among the student generation. Master Schunk's accounts of the efforts of he and his school comrades to introduce this doctrine among America's Pacific coastal longshoremen make especially colourful reading.

In later chapters the author's mind ranges with profound lucidity over the entire field of Twentieth Century nuclear strategy, and while all readers may not agree with his conclusions they are bound to provide stimulating food for thought. The nuclear powers, he says, should all voluntarily give up control of their stockpiles and entrust them to the custody of an international body composed of seven to ten-year-olds drawn mainly from the underdeveloped countries, who, by virtue of being immune to current imperialist, militarist influences are all the more likely to confine the use of nuclear power to purely progressive, humanitarian, liberal purposes such as the razing of South Africa, Rhodesia, Spain, Portugal and Greece.

Probably the fault of Master Schunk's proposals is that they are rather ahead of their times, but to the coming generation, with its intense awareness of such newly discovered truths as the horrors of war, race conflict and poverty, "Out of the Pram" is certain to become a clarion call for a more just, enlightened, humane and idealistic society in the future. Its author is as yet in the first bloom of youth and awakened social consciousness. Who has the right to say that in perhaps seven years, when at fifteen his mind will have blossomed into full worldly maturity, this young man will not be sought as counsel by the leading statesmen of the globe?

Master Schunk, it is understood, will be delivering a lecture on political and social science to a gathering of professors and third year graduates at Oxford before flying to Frankfurt to supervise the German publication of his book, which will appear under the title: "Geist und Bedeutung der Kinderrevolution im Zwanzigsten Jahrhundert".

It is understood that a Nobel Peace Prize is in the offing.

Quote . . .

Rev Saul Amlas

I represent a people who have an unrivalled experience over the centuries of persecution. At the beginning of this century everything that is being said today about coloured people was said about the Jewish people.

We are completely at one with all the problems that coloured immigrants have just now. We promise that as citizens, not necessarily as Jews, but as citizens, we will be in the vanguard and will continue to help you and to sustain you.

57 YEARS ON —

What is the source of all this agitation to mix black and white races for their mutual destruction?

We may find part of the answer from one Israel Cohen, a Communist spokesman in Britain, who in 1912 wrote a book entitled: "A Racial Programme for the Twentieth Century", setting forth the Communist policy. The following extract from this book was entered into the U.S. Congressional Record for June 7th 1957 (Page 7633):

"We must realise that our party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the programme of the Communist Party. In America we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the negro minority against the whites, we will endeavour to instil into the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the negroes. We will aid the negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the negro will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

'BUY BRITISH' CORNER

Our subject for this issue is washing powders. Before you buy your next packet, look carefully for the make. Tide, Fairy Snow, Daz, Dreft and Ariel are all the products of Procter and Gamble Ltd., a company of American parentage. Persil, Omo, Surf, Lux and Sunlight are produced by the British firm of Lever Bros.

These are the main brands that you are liable to encounter in any store. They account for a total turnover of vast dimensions. Remember in future which are which. Try to impress upon your friends to buy British, and ensure that you do so yourself.

BEHIND THE FACADE

by James Miller

The 'Ritz Hotel' of British prisons is now being planned at Full Sutton, Yorks. Among the features of the cells are: bedside lamps, soft nylon floor covering, wardrobes and writing tables. Several hundred convicts were consulted in the drawing up of designs. It has been recommended that occupants be allowed to choose their own colour schemes.

If these plans are carried out a large section of the criminal community, and perhaps eventually that community as a whole, will be living under better conditions than most of our old age pensioners.

Biafran Benedict Obi Egbuna handed to a printer for publication in a Black Power magazine an article containing these words:-

"Beat a policeman unconscious so that he will be in no state to use his tongue, eyes or writing fingers to identify anyone for at least a fortnight or better still forever. It is no use beating up a cop unless you beat him unconscious or dead."

When he appeared in court the verdict of Judge Aarvold was: "I am not going to deprive you of your liberty."

More from the Black Power front. Mr. Roy Sawh said at a large meeting at Birmingham in December:-

"If we could only unite one million coloured workers..... we could simply say to our brothers: 'take the day off'.

"Then a lot of people would die in hospital beds and a lot more would not be able to move from one place to another. One of the biggest ways we can help ourselves is to get down to it and ruin the economy of the country."

And to think some of us were ridiculed a few years ago when we said that certain immigrants were being imported to help foment red revolution!

Scotland yard has discovered that raw materials for the manufacture of the drug L. S. D. at secret laboratories in London are coming from countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The percentage limitation on coloured recruits to the Army will now be abolished, Mr. Healey, Defence Secretary, said in a Commons written answer recently.

We now look forward to hearing of the exploits of the 'Thin Black Line'!

An unemployed labourer living on Social Security benefits was stopped by the Police and charged with driving his car without insurance cover and under disqualification in a London street recently. The car, so the report said, was a Jaguar.

No doubt one of the 'rights' to which Mr. Crossman refers.

Seven hysterical children were taken to hospital at Bournemouth after collapsing during a "psychedelic pop music" dance held by a youth club. Said one of the pop group performing: "We used a lot of very heavy brass beat with one of the group using a very distorted pitched sound."

All in the cause of innocent entertainment of course.

Remember the awful foot and mouth epidemic that ruined so many farmers here, and which originated in Argentina?

Well, since last August 700 cases of the disease have been reported in that country.

And we are still importing Argentine beef in great quantities!

It will cost the taxpayer £500,000 a year to give Commonwealth immigrants and aliens right of appeal against decisions affecting their admission to Britain. Under a new scheme now being planned to aid the immigrants 120 extra civil servants will be required to administer appeal tribunals.

750 cases of leprosy have been reported in Britain in recent years. However, we have nothing to worry about, says Mr. Robinson, Minister of Health, no case so far is indigenously contracted.

In other words, all leprosy carriers have been immigrants!

"Chinese stabbed black lover of white wife": a headline in the South London Press which requires no further comment.

British bacon producers have less than 37 per-cent of the home market, said the Fatstock Marketing Corporation recently. It went on to say that Danish producers had 47.5 per-cent.

This has been the case for some time, but the Government, which urges on us the importance of getting our balance of payments right, has done precisely nothing.

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